...n boxes,
...IRON,
...S,
...HATS,

...ant,
...EMPORARY
...OVAL
...SE LATELY OCCUPIED BY
...TER & DOANE
...31, 1818.——t

...ependent Electors
Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in me power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penitentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1818.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch *BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.*

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Checks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

Summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

J. Teale,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of bitPugrtsh and its vicinity, that he has removed to the store lately occupied by *Mr. Robert Getty*, corner of the Diamond and Market street, where he has for sale, wholesale and retail, on accommodating terms,

A large assortment of elegant and fashionable

LEGHORN, CHIP, AND STRAW.

Bonnets;

With a variety of *Fancy Articles* in his line,

ALSO,

A a few dozen Geutlemens real

LEGHORN HATS.

Mrs. T. alters all kinds of Bonnets, to the modern shape—makes dresses, silk bonnets, artificial flowers, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have on hand and intend keeping, a constant supply of

Nitre Hall Gunpowder,

manufactured by Mr. *Israel Whelen*, of Philadelphia, and in quality equal to any in the United States, which they offer for sale on the very lowest terms.

GEORGE BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1818. 3t

...Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

30 bbls. prime Country Sugar

30 barrels best quality

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received at their Store corner of Market and Second Streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Suitable to the season, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices wholesale or retail;

ALSO,

Roll'd & Bar Iron,
Turkey Figs in boxes,
Spanish Cigars—Scotch Snuff?
Y. Hyson Tea—Waldron's Scythes, &c.&c.
1 *case French*

PAPER HANGINGS,

with superb cloth bordering.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

June 12, 1818.——8t

Justus Smith

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

(Cincinnati,)

HAS taken a large and convenient STORE AND WARE-HOUSE, eligible situated on the bank of the Ohio, on Front street, above the Steam mill, for the purpose of transacting

Commission Business;

where he is ready to receive goods on STORAGE or for sale on Consignment. He will attend to the Collection of debts, forwarding goods to persons residing at a distance—and business in general in that line.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

Jesse Reed, esq.
John F. Keys, esq.
Thos. L. Paine, esq.
Messrs. Chute & Co. } *Cincinnati.*
Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin,
Messrs. D. and J. Chute. } *Pittsburgh.*

February 24, 1818.——6m

BLANKS FOR SALE.

At this Office.

...Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818——1awtf

I will Dispose of

AT PUBLIC SALE,

AT D. S. SCULLY'S Auction room, on Thursday, June 4th, unless previously sold at private sale, (on account of the concerned) one *Anderson's Patent Still*, with Henry Witmer's improvements, containing 110 gallons, with globe, chains, &c. &c. complete.

LEWIS PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——3t

London Sauces.

A FEW Bottles of the essence of Anchovies Reading and Quin Sauces, lately imported from London) highly esteemed for their fine rich flavour when used for gravy, soups, fish, &c.

For Sale, by

JOHN G. O'BRIEN.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1818. eow3t.

Geo. Miltenberger,

HAS for sale at his store in Front street, next door to the Post office a quantity of

STILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

Copper, Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Brash, Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Bell metal Wash, and Stew Kettles,
Sheet Brass and Sheet Copper,
Sheet Iron and Spelter,
Spelter Solder,
Block Tin,
Tin Plate by the box,
Still Cocks and Rivits,
Gun and Rifle mounting
Bells of all sizes and kinds.

An assortment of Tin Ware.

Castings made in Brass of every description.

An assortment of Copper Tea Kettles,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK

made of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Any of the above articles sold on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. FOR SALE a good two horse WAGGON.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John Poyntz, deceased, are requested to make payment to Christy Magee, on or before the 10th day of July, as no further indulgence can be given. Those neglecting will find their accounts in the hands of *Robert Graham* for collection.

Mary Poyntz, Admx.
Christy Magee, } *Admrs.*
Joseph Barclay,

June 12, 1818.——4t

...20,000
...is 15,000
...is 5,000
...is 6,000
15 of ... is 1,500
650 of 50 is 32,500

688 Prizes. $100,000
1312 Blanks

2,000 Tickets, at $50 each, is $100,000

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

STATIONARY PRIZES,

First drawn No. will be entitled to $1,000
First 300 Blanks, each to 50
First drawn No. on the 5th day's drawing, 1,000
First ditto on the 6th day's ditto 5,000
First ditto on the 7th day's ditto 1,000
First ditto on the 8th day's ditto 5,000
First ditto on the 9th day's ditto 10,000
First ditto on the 10th day's drawing, after 100 tickets are drawn, will be entitled to the Grand Stationary Prize of $20,000.

The $1,000, as awarded on the fifth and seventh day's drawings, to be each payable in part by 15 tickets, valued at 750 dollars.—Nos. 1001 to 1015 inclusive for that on the fifth, and Nos. 1016 to 1030 for that on the seventh

The $5000 prizes which will be awarded to the first drawn numbers on the sixth and eighth days, to be each payable in part by 80 tickets, valued at 4,000 dollars.—Nos. 1201 to 1280 inclusive for that on the sixth, and 1701 to 1780 inclusive for that on the eighth.

And the $10,000 prize, as designated for the first drawn number on the ninth day's drawing, will be payable in part by 150 tickets, valued at 7,500 dollars—the numbers reserved are from 1501 to 1650 inclusive,

All prizes payable in 90 days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All prizes not demanded within one year after the completion of the drawing, will be considered as donations to the institution.

Two Hundred Numbers will constitute a day's drawing. A list of each day's drawing will be published, and sent to the different post offices in the neighbourhood of which tickets may have been sold.

ACTUAL FLOATING PRIZES ARE,

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars
1 ditto of 5,000 ditto
2 ditto of 1,000 ditto
12 ditto of 500 ditto
15 ditto of 100 ditto
350 ditto of 50 ditto

Whole Tickets, halves and quarters, to be had of THOMAS JANUARY, who is the Chairman and Treasurer for the managers.

While the above Scheme presents a brilliant prospect to the purchasers of tickets of acquiring fortunes without incurring much risk, the object of the Lottery is such as to inspire the Managers with the most flattering hope that they will be enabled to announce, in a very few weeks, the commencement of the drawing. Every benevolent heart, whose sensibilities are alive to the sufferings of the poor, the sick and the infirm and to the most efficient means of affording them pemanent comfort and relief, will cordially unite with the Managers in the promotion of the speedy success of this Lottery. The completion of the Hospital Building, already in progress; and its preparation for the early reception of the suffering victims of misfortune and disease in the state at large, are objects which forcibly and will not in vain, appeal to the hearts and the heads of an intelligent and charitable community. The Managers confidently rely upon these considerations, and on the number of prizes compared with the blanks, rendering the chances of obtaining the former unusually gteat, for a very rapid sale of tickets,

ANDREW M'CALA,
THOMAS JANUARY,
STEPHEN CHIPLEY,
B. GAINES,
STERLING ALLEN. } MANAGERS.

Lexington, Ky. April 24, 1818.—

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land from William Deal, Junior, and Harriet his wife, Mary Deal and John Deal, which they covenanted to contain 330 acres—and which, the said William Deal, Junior, and others covenanted to warrant and defend against all persons; and whereas a part of said land is owned by persons claiming by prior title to that under which said William Deal and others claim; and whereas I executed three bonds to Wm. Deal, Jr. in part payment of the consideration money, for $500 each, one payable the 15th day of April last—one payable a year thereafter, and the other, two years thereafter. I hereby give notice to all persons not to take an assignment of said bonds at their nominal or apparent value, as I will claim an offset against the bond first mentioned of the sums already paid beyond the proper proportion for said land—also, a deduction from the other bonds, in proportion to the land held by prior and better titles.

FREDERICK NULIG.

May 22, 1818. 6w

...other out lo...
...es cleared, and an excellent spring ...e house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water. On which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say anything in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

Whereas in pursuance of an

act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment has been granted by the subscriber, one of the aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburgh, against C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, lately trading under the firm of Beattie and Armstrong, in said city, which attachment has been returned to me served upon John Reno, John Patterson, deputy of L. Stewart, esq. sheriff of Allegheny county, and N. Richardson, for what goods and effects may be in their hands. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, to appear before me at my office on Friday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to exhibit and make proof of their accounts agreeably to the directions of said act.

M. B. LOWRIE.

June 5, 1818. 3t.

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

Have just received

PLUMPTRE'S Tales of Wonder, of Humour, and of Sentiment, 2 vols.

Demetrius, a Russian romance, 2 vols.

Rob Roy, fourth edition, with a glossary, 2 vols.

Vol. 1, is now completed of *Doctor Barton's Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States*, or *Medical Botany*, certainly one of the most beautiful works ever executed. Subscription price $12 per volume.

R. P. & L. have purchased the remaining part of the second edition of

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,

which they will shortly receive.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1818.

Valuable Property

IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——tf

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;
JUNIATA IRON,
PLOUGH PLATES.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c

June 12, 1818,

By the decision of the [illegible] case, the patent of Withers is now confined to what he terms an *improvement*, by bevelling or sloping one side to each wing of the edge nearest to the neck of the gudgeon, so as to leave that edge about half as thick on the innerpart adjoining the body of the gudgeon as it is on the outer part connected with the bands which bind the gudgeon and shaft together; the other edge remaining of an uniform thickness.

He *expressly abandons all claim to the general principle of the wing gudgeon, as usually made*; either with a bevel on both sides of each wing, running thinner towards the neck of the gudgeon, or without any bevel or *variation* in the thickness of the wings.

The testimony of experienced and respectable mill-wrights and mechanics before the court, *united* in expressing the belief, that no benefit could arise from the alledged improvement of Withers; and some of them expressed a belief that his alteration is injurious; in other words, that the improvement makes the common wing-gudgeon worse. It certainly makes the wing weaker, and consequently more liable to be broken off in driving the wedges; an accident which sometimes happens to those of the usual form, notwithstanding all the care that can be used in driving.

Withers rested the merit of his pre-tended improvement on two points,

1st, "That the gudgeon on this plan may be fastened with *four wedges* instead of eight," which the common gudgeon requires. If this were true the advantage would be perfectly insignificant. Every mill-wright can judge how much or rather how little would be saved in making a water wheel, by inserting only *four* wedges in the end of the shaft instead of *eight*.

2d, "That from the slope or bevel which the wing has toward the body of the gudgeon from the outer edge the wedges in driving will tend downwards towards the body of the gudgeon, and thus keep it more firmly fixed in its central position."

Whether the tending downwards of the wedges as thus described, would produce this effect, is far from being clear; but is quite certain that the effect may be easily and completely produced with the common gudgeon, without the aid of Wither's pretended improvement. Any workmen will see in a moment that if you wish to make a wedge tend downwards, in driving horizontally, all that you have to do is to bevel the *wedge*, or make it thicker at one edge than at the other, and then place the thick edge downwards in driving, making at the same time, the opening into which it is to be driven wider below than above, which is most easily done by using a bevelled chisel to make the opening.

Consequently it is manifest that the *pretended* improvement is a mere alteration and not an improvement; and the act of congress expressly declares, that a mere "alteration in the *form* or *proportion* of an instrument or machine, shall not be the foundation of a patent," and the patent of Withers is therefore clearly void. So he will find, should he ever attempt to enforce it by an action at law for it is an infringement.

But this is confidently believed he will never do. He will content himself as he has hitherto done, with getting paid for his pretended improvement, by such persons as may *ignorantly* or *incautiously* consent to pay him, under the impression that his patent embraces, and rightfully embraces the wing-gudgeon, commonly in use. In this manner he has already gotten some money. It is to be hoped that after the recent proceeding in the district, he will thus get no more.

The object of that proceeding was to vacate his patent in a summary way, on the ground that it had been obtained [illegible] tended [illegible] form mill[illegible] concerned, that [illegible] *gudgeons in common use* that he now states himself to have obtained a patent, but for an alteration believed to be merely in form and wholly useless.

If, however, those who understand the difference between his improved gudgeon, and that in common use think fit to pay him for a licence to use his, it is their own affair.

The object is to let all understand that his claim is founded wholly on this *alleged improvement*; and that his patent does not include the common wing gudgeon.

☞ *Note.*—As a further evidence of the fraud practised under the cover of the patent above mentioned, by Withers and his agents, in collecting of many who, from the ambiguity or indefinite terms of the specification of said patent, supposed it to completely *embrace the common wing gudgeon*, that every mill more or less makes use of, and for which they demanded and received payment of the proprietors, hereunto is subjoined an extract of a letter from Wm. Thornton, Esq. superintendant of the Patent Office, Washington, written on the 10th of June, 1817, in answer to one which was written by Caleb Kirk, of Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware, on the 7th of the same month, for information relative to the patent of Michael Withers.

"Though it would, at all times, give me much satisfaction to be able to defend poor ingenious patentees from the numerous impositions of the public, yet being as much bound in conscience to defend the public against direct and wilful impositions of patentees, I hesitate not to express my surprise that the patent of Michael Withers was not set aside; for though the second section of the patent law (laws of the U. S. vol. 2, p 20,) admits that patents may be taken out for improvements in the *principle* of any machine, and that the patentee shall, in such cases, be confined to the improvement, yet the same section expressly says that "simply changing the form, or the proportion of any machine or composition of matter in any degree, shall not be deemed a discovery" and therefore its presumed is not considered as patentable; or if patented not defensible. The winged gudgeon, as made by Withers, has been in use forty years; but to obtain a patent he only bevels one edge of the wings instead of both. This is no change in the principle. It is a small alteration by omission; in the same way three wings would be an alteration from four; and 99 cogs in a wheel an alteration from a 100; but such alterations would not be considered in the patent law as inventions. This alteration in the gudgeon is neither an invention nor improvement; and none but a gudgeon can purchase a patent right for such a gudgeon. At the utmost the decision mentioned to me can allow only the privilege of having any impositions practised under his patent, decided by juries: and can admit no power of selling more than the *alteration*, which nobody will buy. When his patent was first granted, I objected to it, as a gross imposition (but there is no discretionary power in granting patents) and informed him there were about four thousand winged gudgeons in the public works at the navy yard, in this city. He went and saw them—but was afraid to make any claim because he would have been published as an impostor. Mr. Wm. C. Newton, of Alexandria, his agent knows all this, and much more. He has, nevertheless, charged and extorted money from many of the millers in various parts of the United States, for the right to use the common winged gudgeon, un-

his [illegible] prove[illegible] inclu[illegible] have if he

For the pa[illegible] reader Esq's (new s[illegible] cited.

—

A Londo[illegible] speaking of [illegible] "that the tri[illegible] *Fualdes*, has [illegible] and the two [illegible] minds, that we [illegible] ever near of one [illegible] other. This mu[illegible] cious, we have a[illegible] liberate extension [illegible] Fualdes upon a tab[illegible] with his face downw[illegible] bare, over a pail; the [illegible] and receiving the bloo[illegible] that the floor might not be st[illegible] carrying out the body to throw it [illegible] river, and the emptying of the pail up[illegible] an adjoining dunghill, are all so many horrible circumstances to which the annals of our criminal trials can produce no parallel, and altogether compose a murder worthy of the most energetic days of Revolutionary France. One still more horrible circumstance, indeed we have omitted in the above enumeration, namely, that the woman who held the pail, stirred up the blood with her hands, lest it should become clotted, and might not pour so clean from the wood. The burning alive of the Lynch family in Ireland, and the adding more straw to the flames in proportion as the screams of the women and children were heard, is the only suitable parallel; but it does not appear that any women were concerned in this transaction. By what we can understand of the evidence, Madame Manson, who was in the house upon some intrigue, was discovered and brought from a remote chamber by Bastide, who to render all secure, was about to murder her upon the spot, but was prevented by Jausion who exacted from her an oath of secrecy. Gratitude to Jausion as her deliverer, has given the character of mystery to her evidence, whilst Bastide, seeing the motive of her silence, and presuming too far upon it, dares her to the discovery, and insinuates his own innocence upon her silence.

By an official statement it appears, that there were burnt in Russia, after the retreat of the French, the bodies of two hundred forty-three thousand six hundred and twelve men, and one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty-two horses.

The Paris papers of the 26th inst. which arrived here this morning, are of great importance.—They contain an official announcement of the approaching evacuation of the French territory by the allied army, of the financial means provided for carrying it into effect, and of the speedy meeting of the allied sovereigns, for the purpose of fixing the precise time, and other preparatory circumstances. The sum required for the final liquidation of the claims of Foreign Powers is reduced from sixteen hundred millions of francs to (about 66,665,600*l* sterling,) the amount of the original demand, to three hundred and twenty millions eight hundred thousand francs.

CHARLESTON, June 7.

Rats.—We learn, that the Rice Fields, in Georgetown district, have been assail-

Farm,

containing near 300 acres of land in St. Clair township, situate on the Red-stone road, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on which is erected a large commodious house, a large Barn with sufficient stabling, a horse shed and all convenience for a tavern; a distillery with sufficient water, a tolerable orchard, sufficient timber for fencing and for other purposes, an excellent coal bank and quarry of lime-stone on the premises, with several valuable springs. Said Farm is well known by the name of Catt's place, and has long been occupied as a tavern stand.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

of about 30 acres, situated on Chartiers creek, contigious to Baldwin's bridge—The land is somewhat hilly but of a very superiour quality, and is now in the possession of James Dodds, with a cabin on it.

ALSO

all the right, title, interest, and claim of the said A. Kirkpatrick, to the following described

LANDS,

to wit: in Pine township a tract of LAND settled and improved by Alexander M'Donald, containing about 400 acres—saving the right to said M'Donald of 100 acres,

ALSO

in said township, a tract of LAND settled by Jacob Grub, containing about 300 acres—saving his right therein, and

LIKEWISE

a tract of 75 acres, part of a tract and settled by W. Willoughby,

LIKEWISE

Five several adjoining surveys of Land, in Deer township, in Cunningham's district of depreciation lands, numbered in the plan of the said district 116, 117, 118, 119, and 144, each containing about 220 acres—be the same more or less.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

situate in Crawford county, on the west side of French creek, near Conneaught lake, containing 300 acres and allowance: bounded on the west by lands of Henry Richardson: being part of a tract of land surveyed on a warrant by Robert Paul and patented by William Willink and others.

ALSO

A Tract of Land,

in Mercer county, in the 8th district of donation lands, numbered 449, containing 200 acres and allowance.

The tracts and lots near M'Keesport will be shewn to any one wishing to purchase the same by Col. Loughead, and the farm on the Red-stone road by the tenant in possession. Every information as to the price and conditions of sale, which will be made easy to purchasers, will be given by the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

C. COWAN,
J. LEWIS,
C. SHALER.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1818.——lawtf

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Tobacco,		40	
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30	31
—— American,		23	24
—— German,	lb.		25
—— blistered,	cwt.	17	
Soap, white,	lb.		15
—— rosin,			15
Sugar, N. Orleans.			20
—— country,			16
—— loaf,			34
—— lump,			32
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	5	
Salt Petre, crude,			20
—— refined,			33
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000		
—— oak, lap,			
Staves, hogshead,			
—— barrel,			
Tallow,			12½
Tobacco, Kentucky,			15
—— Pittsburgh			23
—— leaf,			7
Tin, in boxes,	box	23	25
—— block,	lb.		30
Wool Merino, clean,			40
—— fleece,			
—— half breed,			
—— quarter,			
—— common, clean,			30
—— fleece,			
Wax, bees,			25
Whiskey, rye,	gal.		45

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	8	10
Pork,		8	10
Veal,		8	10
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 12½
Ducks	pair	50	75
Chickens,		37½	50
Butter,	lb.	18	25
Eggs,	doz.	12½	18¾
Fish,	lb.	12½	18¾

Copartnership Dissolved.

THE connection in business existing under the firm of FOSTER & DOANE, will be dissolved on the first day of July next. All persons having demands are requested to present them, and those indebted to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER,
HENRY DOANE.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1818.

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

continues to transact Commission business in his Warehouse, on Water street.—Merchandize received on storage.

10 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a Bay MARE, about nine or ten years old, 14 or 15 hands high, a star in her forehead, her hind-feet white, a scum over right eye, some saddle marks, had on a saddle covered with a Buffalo robe, and a bridle with a plated bit and rollers. The above reward will be given for the thief, mare, saddle & bridle.

JAMES WILSON.

Wilkinsburgh, June 19.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, June 26.

As South-America affords, at this time, the most interesting subject for the speculation of the world, and as its inhabitants are engaged in a struggle, in which we must have our sympathies particularly concerned, we presume we shall be performing an office not unacceptable to many of our readers, in offering to them the following article, containing a slight sketch of the geography of that country. We are the more impelled to do this, as we conceive a greater degree of ignorance prevails with respect to this portion of the western continent, than of any part of Europe; and as the short notices of news from them, which are daily published, tend very much to confuse the mind of a common reader, who at one moment sees an article from Venezuela, and at the next glance, something from Chili meets his eye; by a natural operation of the mind the places are so perfectly associated, that the distance between them is entirely lost sight of. The geographies and charts themselves, published a few years back, do not assist in removing this confusion, as many changes have taken place lately, both in their divisions and governments. We have had recourse to some of the latest documents which have been published since the commencement of the revolution in that country, particularly to a small work written by a South American, in 1817, containing a well written outline of the revolution of South America; to this we refer our readers, as a tract well adapted to refresh the memory on the subject of the the operations in that country since the year 1810.

South-America was divided into colonial governments under the names of Viceroyalties and Captain-Generalships. Of the former there are four, viz:—New-Grenada or Sante Fe de Bogota, Peru, Rio de la Plata, and Brazil. Of the latter there are two, viz:—Venezuela and Chili. The northern portion of this vast country was formerly called Terra Firma; this name seems to have latterly been sunk in that of Venezuela and Grenada.

Venezuela, or as it is called in some good charts, Caraccas, lies along the eastern coast, and extends from the northern point of the continent to French and Dutch Guiana, a distance of 1150 miles; its breadth about 550 miles. It is bounded on the east by the Atlantic Ocean, on the west by Grenada, on the north by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south by French and Dutch Guiana. It is divided into seven provinces, which in July 1811, formed a congress, and declared independence, under the name of the United Provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margaritta, Guiana and Maracaybo. The *principal* towns, on and near the coast, are Porto Cabello, La Guira, Caraccas, Barcelona, Cumana, and Augostura, on the Oronoke. It has one great river called the Oronoke. The island of Trinidad lies off the coast of Cumana. The revolution is probably founded on better republican principles here and in Grenada, than in any other part of the country. The people seem to be more a party in the cause, and there is less of an aristocracy than exists farther to the south. It is very remarkable that the earthquake, (which happened on the 26th of March, 1812, and which destroyed 20,000 persons in Venezuela,) by the aid of religious prejudice, was made to operate seriously against the revolution. The priests seized upon it with avidity, and from the circumstance of its happening on holy Thursday, a day held in great veneration by the Catholics; and from its being the anniversary of the declaration of independence, they preached from the pulpit, that the revolution was condemned by the Almighty, and they denounced his wrath on all who favoured it. General Simon Bolivar, a native of Caraccas, is at the head of the military department. He is represented as a very exalted character, and of considerable talents. Morillo, if he be alive, commands the royalists. He is drawn as a cruel tyrant, but of military abilities. Venezuela lies to the north of the equator, but entirely under the torrid zone. Its populario is 800,000. Caraccas is the capital.

New-Grenada contains twenty two provinces. It lies on the Pacific Ocean, and extends from the northern point of South-America to Peru, a distance of about 1180 miles; its width is irregular; on its south line it runs two-thirds of the way across the continent. It is bounded on the east by Venezuela. It contains 900,000 square miles, and two millions and an half of inhabitants. The capital is Santa Fe de Bogota; it lies under the torrid zone, and extends to the south of the equator. Bolivar was appointed captain general of Venezuela and New-Grenada; but Carthagena, which we have included in this last province, but which has a junta of its own, refused to agree to the appointment. He may, however, be considered as having the chief military command of all the patriot forces north of the equator. The climate is very hot, subject to continual rains, and the northern part is extremely unhealthy. The soil is rich, and covered with perpetual verdure. There were formerly rich mines of gold in this province, but they are exhausted. Silver, copper, and iron mines have since been opened. The names of the provinces, composing this viceroyalty at present, are, Pamplona, Casanare, Tunga, Socorro, Mariquita, Cundinamarca, Antioquia, Popayan, Neyva, Choco, Carthagena, Rio Hacha, Santa Martha, Panama, Veraguas, Quito,* Quixos, Maymas, Guayaquil, Cuarca, Loxa and Jaen. The Istmus of Darien, which separates North and South-America, connects this province with Guatimala, the southern audiencia of old Mexico.

Peru joins New-Grenada on the south. As no revolutionary junta has yet been established in this province, it only comes within the scope of our present purpose to say, that it has interferred with the operations of Buenos Ayres, by sending forces to suppress the patriots. It is a delightful country, bounded on the east by Amazonia, which is probably included in Brazil; on the west by the Pacific Ocean; on the south by La Plata and Chili. Like Egypt it is said never to be visited by rains, but this deficiency is made up by an uncommon dew which falls every night, for the refreshment of vegetation. Many fabulous stories are told of this country. It is said that there is a river here whose waters are as red as blood. A very fine wool is taken from the Lama, a singular animal, and the northern part produces an excellent wine. The Jesuits bark is taken from a tree, which grows in the mountainous parts of Peru. This is the only place in South-America where quicksilver is found. Lima, the capital, is amazingly wealthy. When the viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into the city in 1682, the inhabitants to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to seventeen millions sterling. It is, however, subject to dreadful earthquakes.

The viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, or more correctly speaking, of La Plata, is supposed to be the finest climate in the world. It is composed of twenty provinces, bounded on the north by Peru and Brazils, on the west by Chili, on the south by Patagonia, and on the east by the south Atlantic Ocean. The provinces are divided into high and low. The former situated on the Andes, are Moxos, Chequitos, Apolobamba, Santa Cruz de la Sierra, La Paz, Cochabamba, Carangas, Misque, Paria, Charcas, Potosi,† and Atacama; the low provinces are, Tarija, Salta, Paraguay, Tucuman, Cordova, Cuyo, Entrerios, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. The population of these provinces is one million three hundred thousand persons. They are remarkably fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, and all the articles which are common to North-America, south of a line drawn through Richmond and Nashville. They are, however, contrary to the rule prevailing in South-America, deficient in timber. Cattle of all kinds are very abundant; a horse sells for two or three dollars, a bullock for the price of his hide. The great river Plate, like the Amazon and Nile, annually ovesflows its banks, and enriches the country.

The junta commenced at Buenos Ayres in 1810. San Martin, Artigas, and Rondeau, were appointed to the chief commands, to oppose the royalist forces from Montevideo on one side, and from Peru on the other. Several changes have taken place, and many factions have arisen in the course of the few years that this revolution has been in operation; a more despotic and aristocratic disposition has been evinced than appears in the north. In 1815 the congress appointed Puyrredon supreme director; he continued San Martin in the command against the royalists, on the side of Chili, and gave the command of the army against Peru to Belgrano. The congress, after the surrender of Montevideo to their forces under Artigas, announced the independence of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, in July 1816. Portugal has shewn some disposition to extend her territory as far as Rio Plata. Since the emigration of the royal family, the question has been frequently canvassed. Montevideo was taken possession of by the Portuguese in January 1817. They will probably be checked by a revolutionary spirit which is evinced in Brazil, and which broke out at Pernambuco fifteen months since.

Chili is bounded on the north by Peru, on the south by Patagonia, on the west by the Pacific, and the east by La Plata. The principal provinces are Gopinpo, Coquimbo, Guasco, Quillota, Aconcagua, Santiago, Melipilla, Valparaiso,§ Rancagua Talca, Chillan, Laxa, and Concepcion. Its population is 800,000, and Santiago the capital. Its climate and produce much the same as that of Peru, though it affords a greater variety.

The junta met in 1810. The usual scene of faction and intrigue took place until 1811, when the Carreras became the influential leaders. The viceroy of Peru availing himself of the discord, invaded Chili, and had considerable success at first, but soon after returned to Peru.—Carrera became unpopular, and was displaced by the junta, to make way for O'Higgins, who was made commander. The Carreras then raised a party to oppose O'Higgins's appointment, and a civil war commenced. The viceroy again attacked this province, and after various success, the whole captain generalship fell into the hands of the king's forces, 1814.

In 1817 San Martin was sent by Buenos Ayres against Chili, to prevent some anticipated offensive operations on the part of the Spaniards; he divided his forces into two bodies, one under O'Higgins, and the other under Soler; he attacked the royalists, and after a severe engagement defeated them, taking the captain general, Marco, prisoner. He assembled a congress, who, upon San Martin's declining the office, appointed O'Higgins supreme director.

The rest of South-America is comprehended in Patagonia, Brazil, and the Guianas. Patagonia includes all the southern part of the continent from Chili and La Plata; it is 1100 miles in length, and about 350 in breadth; the country is entirely unsettled except by the aborigines. The country is colder than in the same latitudes north of the equator.

Brazil is an immense country, embracing more than one third of South-America. It lies on the eastern coast, and extends 2500 miles in length, and in the widest part, including the unsettled parts of Amazonia, about the same in breadth. A revolution broke out in Pernambuco, but was soon checked. The Amazon or Maranon, the largest river in the world, runs through it, and empties into the Atlantic, under the equator.

Guiana lies to the north of Brazil, and is now owned by Venezuela, England, and Portugal. The part owned by the English was taken from the Dutch and French, under the names of Surrinam and Cayenne. We have heard of no political fermentation in these as yet.

* Quito was formerly included in Peru.

† Potosi, in all the geographies we have seen, is erroneously included in Peru.

§ This is the place where our frigate, the Essex, was so shamefully and cowardly attacked and taken by the Phœbe and Cherub.

When the sun darts his rays upon the drops which fall from a cloud, and when we are placed in such a situation that our backs are turned to the sun, and our faces to the cloud, we behold a rainbow. We may consider the drops of rain as small transparent globes, upon which the rays fall, are refracted and reflected. From this cause proceed the colours of the rainbow; they are seven in number, in the following order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. The colours are lively in proportion as the cloud is black, and the rain copious.

To view this lovely bow, only as a phenomenon of nature, it is one of the most beautiful objects that fancy can conceive; it is certainly the highest finished picture that the Creator has presented to us. But when we reflect, that God has made use of this meteor, as the sign of an alliance which he has condescended to enter into with man, we have a subject for the most edifying speculation. We cannot have a rainbow, when it rains over the whole horizon. Whenever we perceive it then, we may conclude with certainty, that we shall not have another deluge, since in this case, the storm must be general. When the heavens are only partially overcast, it is a proof that the tempest will soon be dissipated.

In order to make a perfect rainbow, the sun must appear in an opposite direction, and the clouds must be dark.—This naturally leads us to reflections the most pious. Whenever the brilliant arch is painted on the cloud, how great does the majesty of Heaven appear, in all its works! how perfect HIS goodness for man! we see that HE yet remembers us.

Let mortals reverence that BEING who will observe the treaty he made with us, and who will perform HIS promises of mercy. HE has not yet destroyed the world, and HE will never again cover it with a flood. We have the rain in our face and the sun behind us: such is the image of our lives. Our cheeks are often bathed in tears but at the same time "the sun of righteousness shall arise, with healing in his wings."

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We understand that a bill introduced into the select council, by Geo. Vaux, Esq. for the purpose of authorising a subscription of 25,000 dollars, on the part of the city, to the stock of the Schuylkill navigation company, has passed that body with only one dissenting voice.

Considering the improvement of this river as intimately interwoven with the vital interests of Philadelphia, we cannot too strongly express our approbation of this measure, and we trust that the advantages which are anticipated to the community and stockholders from the completion of the navigation, may stimulate us to exertions which will secure to this city the immense trade to the North and West of which Baltimore and New-York are now making every exertion to deprive us.—*Philad. Gaz.*

[Well done Mr. Vaux; well said Mr. Relf; but Philadelphia must go a little farther yet; this will do for a beginning.]

From London papers to the 7th of May, received at New-York, by the ship Draper, capt. Adams.

The Duke of Richelieu has presented to the Chamber of Peers, the Finance law, and that which relates to the liquidation of foreign claims upon France.—The latter was referred to the bureaux, but a special Committee was immediately appointed to report on the former.

The Duke of Wellington left Paris for London on the first of May. It is said independently of the deduction his grace was induced to make in the reclamations of the respective powers, he consented to annul that article of the treaty of 1815, by which it was stipulated that the interest should commence from the 22d March of that year. They now date from the 22d March 1818, and by that clause the Duke exonerates the French nation from the heavy burden of thirty two millions of livres.

A letter from St. Helena dated Feb. 28, says, "some altercation has taken place between Count Montholen and General Gorgaun. The latter called out the Count, but the former refused meeting the General. This dispute is not yet terminated. Gorgaun is, in consequence removed from Bonaparte's establishment to the opposite side of the island under the charge of Lieut. Jackson, of the Staff corps. The General will leave this shortly for Europe.

The annual duty paid by the country banks for stamps, &c. on notes under £5 is £350,000, and with the addition of notes of and under £5, it is £700,000 per annum.

The Hydrophobia has prevailed to an alarming degree in Liverpool. The Advertiser of the 9th of May says, "that it is reported that several persons have lately been obliged to be destroyed. We are informed on good authority that a child was smothered last week, in consequence of having been bitten by a mad dog; a horse and cow to which the disease had been communicated were shot."

Fifteen thousand children are educated in charity schools in Liverpool. Eight thousand under the patronage of the Church of England, and seven thousand by the dissenters.

GLASGOW, May 5.

The American Consul at Havre, after notifying that Messrs. Gallatin and Eustis, the commissioners sent to France, for the purpose of negociating a Commercial Treaty, had failed in obtaining their object, addressed a letter dated Havre, 1st December, 1817, to the president and members of the Chamber of Commerce, stating the serious charges that exist as to the duties on American ships and cargoes in France. He concludes thus:—"It must be obvious to you that there must be just grounds for dissatisfaction, and that they will, when known, tend greatly to injure the commerce of this place with the United States." The chamber of commerce gave no reply whatever; there was in consequence a public meeting held, at which the merchants passed several violent resolutions reflecting on the French government, and the great exaction imposed on the trade of America.

From the Boston Centinel of Saturday.

MORE SEA SERPENTS.—We can vouch for the intelligence and veracity of the medium through which we have received the following information, so interesting to the Naturalists of our country:—

Passengers just arrived from Eastport report, that a capt. Haggens, of Frenchman's Bay, arrived there a day or two before they left, who informs, that about 10 leagues S. S. W. of Monhegan he saw an object at the distance, as he supposed, of about a league, which had the appearance of a whale. As he drew nearer this animal suddenly rose with his head about five feet out of water, and came towards the vessel with astonishing velocity; he came immediately along side the vessel, so near that he could have reached him with an oar, and extended beyond the vessel considerably; the vessel is eighty feet in length. His head appeared about the size of his long boat, with a white spot on his breast, without fins and covered with a kind of shell, of quite a dark colour. He had several bunches on his head, and his motion was of an undulatory kind; his tail shaped like that of a whale; his body about the size of a grampus, say four feet diameter. He soon disappeared, and very soon he saw two others of the same description, but considerably smaller.—They came immediately before the vessel, and when within sixteen feet he fired upon one of them, when he immediately disappeared, with a motion so quick as to throw the water on board the vessel. This animal spouted the water downwards. His men were so much alarmed with the appearance of these animals that they ran upon the shrouds.

Capt. Haggens is represented as a man of perfect veracity, in whose testimony entire confidence may be placed. His deposition before a magistrate we understand will be taken, and forwarded from Eastport.

June 10, sch. Gen. Brewer.

From the Albany Daily Avertiser of Saturday.

CANAL LOAN.—The commissioners of the Canal fund have advertised that they will, until the 15th day of July next, receive sealed proposals for a loan to the state of $250,000; to be paid in two instalments—the first on the first day of August, and the second on the first day of October next. The rate of interest no to exceed six per cent per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal to be reimbursed at the pleasure of government, at any time after the first day of July, 1837. The interest to be paid at the Manhattan Bank in New-York, and at the State bank in this city.

Ships of the Line.—The Democratic Press of yesterday, announces that orders from the Navy Department had just been received in Philadelphia, "to lay down the keels of two seventy-fours."

The President of the United States, having viewed Yorktown, St. Mary's, Clay Bank, and Williamsburgh, arrived at Norfolk in the U. S. Schooner *Nonsuch*, on Monday last. He was honored with federal salutes as he passed the batteries of Craney Island, Fort Norfolk, and Fort Nelson; and was received by the citizens of Norfolk with the testimonials of respect and attention due to the Chief Magistrate of the Union.

The Chehaw Indians estimate the property lost by the late attack on their town, at 8000 dollars We understand that there will be a general meeting of the Creek Nation at Fort Mitchell on the 7th instant, for the purpose of investigating the late affair.

LOUISVILLE, June 13.

Arrived on Wednesday last the *Steam Boat* Geo. MADISON, 51 days from New-Orleans—consigned to *Jas. Berthoud & Son*—with a full cargo of groceries &c. and $250,000 in Specie; on board of which came several passengers from the *James Monroe*, that unfortunately struck a snag opposite Ozark Island and is now full of water, on shore, near the mouth of Arkansas, about 1-3 of her cargo saved, uninjured, and a probability of saving all the rest that will not perish from being wet—the engine and perhaps the boat also will be saved.

Fresh Teas, Coffee, etc.

YOUNG HYSON, Hyson Skin, Hyson, Imperial, } TEAS, of late Importations and superior quality.

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,

Mackarel, Shad and Herring, in bbls. & half bbls.

SPANISH SEGARS.

GERMAN LINEN, and an assortment of

German Goods,

BROAD CLOTH

For sale at very low prices, by

GLASS & CO.

Wood, below Fourth street.

Pittsburgh, June 29. 3

New Establishment.

WIRE WEAVING, &c.

Townsend & Wickersham,

RESPECFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches in First street, two doors east of the Post Office

PITTSBURGH;

where they manufature *Boling and standing screens* for wheat, flaxseed, &c. all kinds of riddles; sieves; fire fenders; wove wire for malt kilns; rag-tables; spring-house and cellar windows, wire safes of the most approved kinds, together with all other articles in their line, which will be executed in a superior stile of workmanship, and of the best materials.

They hope from their knowledge and attention to business to receive a share of public patronage.

T. & W. respectfully invite merchants and others to call and examine their work, which it is presumed they will find it their interest to do.

June 29. 7tlaw

Drug Establishment

FOR SALE.

THE precarious state of my health determines me to offer my DRUG ESTABLISHMENT for sale: or I would form a partnership in that line with a man who is qualified and willing to take charge of such an establishment.—The whole of my stock has been purchased within the last 14 months and comprizes a general aasortment.

Communications, post paid, will be promptly attended to.

D. WILSON.

Louisville, June 26.

Stray.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber living in Robinson township, one mile below Chartiers creek, on the Ohio river, a Black MARE, about 14 hands high, white in her face, her two hind feet white, and part of the off fore foot; supposed to be about 8 or 9 years old. The owner is desired to prove property pay damages and take her away.

JOSEPH WILSON.

June 26.

Hogs Bristles.

I WILL give from *thirty* to *sixty cents* per lb. cash for country Bristles, at my Brush Manufactory, in Wood street, between Fourth street and Diamond Alley. Farmers and country merchants are requested to pay attention to the above. GEO. BEALE.

N. B. Scalding the bristles is no detriment to them whatever.

June 26. 6m

CASH FOR

RYE.

FIFTY SIX Cents cash will be given for good merchantable RYE, at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill.

June 26.

WIRTS'

Life of Patrick Henry,

SECOND EDITION,

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN,

Who have lately published their CATALOGUE which may be had gratis at their store.

Original.

TO THE SNOW DROP.*

§Thou who to heaven lifting thy golden brow,
Ey'st, unabash'd th' glorious orb of day,
I praise thee not; I hate th' unblushing front!
But ever let me tell your humble worth,
Ye simple snow drops—firstlings of the year!
Fairest of flowers! sweet harbingers of spring!
How meekly do you hang your silv'ry heads,
Like maidens coyly stealing from the view;
Even so upon the ground, her modest eye,
That fears to meet the irreverent gaze of man,
Beauty unconscious bends; and so more pure
Than are your snow white forms, Maria strives,
To hide those charms, how matchless! from the world.

MONTARGIS.

* *A pretty white flower.*
§ *The Heliotrope, a Sunflower.*

From the "Olio" of a desultory' Reader

The following account of the hospitality of the Elauts, is extracted from Moriers "Journey through Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor.

"We travelled an hour and a half, in one of the clearest and most beautiful mornings that the heavens ever produced; and passing on our left the two villages of Dizzeh and Kizzil-Dizzeh, we came to an opening of a small plain, covered with the black tents and cattle of the Elauts. Here also we had a view of Mount Ararat; the clouds no longer rested on its summit, but circled round it below. We went to the largest tent in the plain, and there enjoyed an opportunity of learning that the hospitality of these people is not exaggerated. As soon as it was announced at the tent that strangers were coming, every thing was in motion: some carried their horses to the best pastures, others spread carpets for us; one was dispatched to the flock to bring a fat lamb; the women immediately made a preparation for cooking, and we had not sat long before two large dishes of stewed lamb, with several basins of *Yaourt*, were placed before us. The senior of the tribe, an old man (by his own account, indeed, more than 85 years of age,) dressed in his best clothes, came out to us, and welcomed us to his tent, with such kindness, yet with such respect, that his sincerity could not be mistaken. He was still full of activity and fire, although he had lost all his teeth, and his beard was as white as the snow on the venerable mountain near his tent. The simplicity of his manners, and the interesting scenery around, reminded me, in the strongest colours, of the life of the Patriarchs, and more immediately of Him, whose history is inseparable from the mountains of Ararat. Nothing indeed could accord better with the spot, than the figure of our ancient host. His people were a part of the tribe of Jelalee, and their principal seat was Brivan, but ranged through the country,

"And pastur'd on from verdant stage to stage,
Where fields and fountains fresh could best engage.
Toil was not then: of nothing took they heed;
But with wild beasts the sylvan war to wage,
And o'er vast plains their herds and flocks to feed;
Blest sons of nature they! true golden age indeed."

Castle of Indolence.

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED in conformity with the act of assembly providing for the erection of a State Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, will receive proposals, until the first day of July next, for furnishing the building materials herein after specified, viz:

Building stone, by the perch, to be delivered on the scite, at a place to be designated by the Commissioners.

Stone adapted for hammer dressed, range work, by the perch, to be delivered as before mentioned.

Lime by the bushel, to be delivered in lime houses, to be constructed by the Commissioners for that purpose.

River sand by the bushel, to be delivered near the lime houses.

Twenty inch, white pine joint shingles, by the thousand.

One and one quarter inch pine boards, 16 and 12 feet long, by the hundred feet.

Oak scantling, four by five inches, by the hundred feet running measure.

The shingles, boards and scantling to be delivered near the scite, at such places as shall be designated by the Commissioners.

Brick, by the thousand to be delivered as aforesaid.

Proposals, will also be received for hammer dressed, and plain mason work, by the perch, and for brick work, by the thousand, the workmen furnishing their own attendants.

All materials for scaffolding, will be supplied by the Commissioners.

Persons offering proposals, will name their securities for the performance of their contracts; also the amount of materials to be furnished and the times of delivery.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to

MAGNUS M. MURRAY,
Clerk of the Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, May 26th 1818. 2awtlstJy.

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE, on Front near Main street—where they transact business on COMMISSION, generally.

May 5, 1818.

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Did° from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit.

Philaelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets; where he is now opening-

A *very large and general assortment of*

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Coburgh; velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; mock ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdown ditto; domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and chambrays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and 6-4 ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and undress calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts, all colors and qualities; British and India mull muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain, figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; patent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linnen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linnens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads, galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps,

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES*:

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles and cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl moulds, coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table do polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass locks. butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steel, steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington do. with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——3t

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform is country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 26 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

SOLOMON ALLEN,

MANAGER.

10 Prizes of 10,000, and 100 of 1000,

EQUAL TO

$200,000

SCHEME.

10	Prizes of	10,000	is	100,000
100	ditto . . .	1,000	is	100,000
1	ditto . . .	50,000	is	50,000
1	ditto . . .	20,000	is	20,000
4	ditto . . .	5,000	is	20,000
36	ditto . . .	500	is	18,000
200	ditto . . .	100	is	20,000
5000	ditto . . .	40	is	200,000
5352	Prizes			
10648	Blanks			$528,000

Less than two Blanks to a prize.

Stationary Prizes.

First drawn Number,			1st day	$10,000
do.	do.	do.	2d do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	3d do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	4th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	5th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	6th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do,	7th do.	10,000
do.	do.	do.	8th do.	5,000
do.	do.	do.	9th do.	20,000
5 first drawn numbers 10th day, each				10,000
6th drawn number 10th day				50,000

COMMISSIONERS.

George Latimer,
Isaac Worrell,
Thomas Leiper,
John Connelly, and
Andrew Bayard, Esq.

One great advantage this Scheme has over others, is, that for the WHOLE of the drawing, tickets maybe held without any chance of losing, and affords a great chance to gain, as the whole of the Prizes will be drawn before a Blank appears.

The drawing will probably commence in September.

The Prizes only will be drawn in this Lottery.... consequently it will be completed in

TEN DAYS DRAWING.

All prizes payable Sixty days after the drawing, subject to 15 per cent discount.

Whole Tickets $35 | Halves $17 50 | Quarters $8 75 | Eights $4 50 | Sixteenths $2 25.

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE FOSSE EHLER requests information of his wife GERTROUT, who arrived with him in Philadelphia, in August last, and there engaged with a western merchant to serve him one year for transporting himself and family to the western country, but being taken dangerously ill of a fever at Loudon, Franklin county, Penn.—his wife and three children proceeded on with the waggons. At this place he was confined by sickness for three months, and has ever since been engaged in discharging the heavy expences incurred by it. But not being in possession of the name or place of residence of the merchants, other than, that he lived 300 miles below Pittsburgh, in the state of Ohio, he particularly requests the merchant to send him the requisite information by directing a letter to him at Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 18.

Samuel Shannon & Co.

HAVE received a large and general assortment of

SHOES

Which they now offer for sale Wholesale and Retail, on moderate terms at their store,

In Market, between Fourth street and the Diamond,

CONSISTING OF

Mens' Boots and Morocco Shoes,
Mens' Fine and Coarse Ditto,
Boys' ditto ditto ditto,
Womens' Leather & Common Morocco ditto,
Ladies' Fashionable Morocco, heel'd & Munroe ditto,
Womens's trimmed Slippers, etc.
Ladies Leather Boots and Cordevan shoes and slippers,
Misses col'd and black Morocco, Kid and Leather shoes and slippers,
Childrens' Morocco and Leather boots and shoes,
Boots and Shoes made to order.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

FOR SALE BY
Armstrong & Ewing.

At their Wholesale Grocery Store.

Wood street, between First and Second.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin	Teas of the first quality & latest importations.	Keg best Brimstone, Spanish Cigars, Kentucky Tobacco, Figs in Drums, Best Sallad Oil, Fresh Lemons, Soft shel'd Almonds, Mustard, Starch, Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
First & Second quality Green Coffee, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar, Chocolate, Spanish Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Rice & ground Ginger, Pepper, Alspice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Box Raisins, best muscatell,		L. P. Madeira, do. Teneriffe, Sherry, & Port — Wines of first quality. Cog. Brandy, 4th proof Jamaica Spirits, do. Holland Gin, Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances.

FOR SALE,

A large and valuable *PLANTATION*, within two miles of the city of Pittsburgh. Land in Ohio, Kentucky, or Virginia, will be taken in exchange. Enquire of the printer.

June 16.

TO LET

That commodious two story brick House,

SITUATE on the corner of Front and Ferry streets, lately occupied by John I Scull.

Possession given immediately—Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

June 12.

Baltimore
NEW MASONIC HALL
LOTTERY.

Commenced drawing the 30th of May.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	PRIZE	of	50,000
1	Prize	of	25,000
1	Prize	of	20,000
1	Prize	of	10,000
2	Prizes	of	5,000
10	Prizes	of	1,000
20	Prizes	of	500
75	Prizes	of	100
150	Prizes	of	50
6000	Prizes	of	25
6261	Prizes		
8739	Blanks		

15000 Tickets only.

Not one and a half Blanks to a Prize.

This sheeme presents more flattering advantages to the purchasers of tickets, than any other which has hitherto been offered to the public.

PRESENT PRICE OF

Tickets $25, and Shares in proportion.

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

J. TOWNES'

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner o Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

☞ Prize tickets and foreign bank notes taken in payment.

June 12. 6

Lost,

ON Monday evening last, a couple of GOLD SEALS attatched to a piece of GOLD CHAIN. Any person leaving information of them shall receive a reward of five dollars.

May 12. 1818.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN KERR, innkeeper, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make payment in one month from this date, otherwise their accounts will be be put into the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection; and all those having demands against said estate are requested to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

MARY KERR, *Administratrix.*
GEORGE ANSHUTZ, Jr. *Adm'r.*

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

FRESH GOODS.

T. & G. ALGEO,

At their old stand, in Market, between Second and Third streets,

NEXT DOOR TO THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,

Have just received a very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, for Cash or country produce—Likewise—a great variety of

New Music,

By the celebrated Philips, and others,

ALSO, a choice sellection of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Clarionets, Spanish Guitars, Violins and Bows, Flutes and Flageoletts, Fifes, Bassoons, Horsemen's Trumpets, Tamborines, and Clarionet mouth pieces, together with music Paper, Piano Wire, Guitar Strings, Bass Violin and Violin Strings of the best quality.—ALSO,

A general assortment of genuine

GARDEN SEEDS.

TAKE NOTICE—As numerous accounts have remained open for a number of years on the books of the subscribers—Those who are indebted for a longer term than four months, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, May8, 1818.——1eow8t

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN CINCINNATI,

A New Weekly Paper.

The growing wealth and increasing population of the city of Cincinnati, and the thriving state of its commercial interests, have led the subscribers into a belief that an additional Weekly Newspaper would be liberally patronized by her citizens. At the suggestion, therefore, of several of their friends, they have some time since procured the requisite materials for such an establishment, and now solicit the attention of the inhabitants of the place, and those of the surrounding country, to a

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INQUISITOR
AND
Cincinnati Advertiser:

Which it is proposed to publish as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

PREPARATORY to the issuing of a public journal, it has been usual with the editors to give an outline of their contemplated plan, and to make an avowal of such of their sentiments and opinions as should characterize their editorial labours.

At a former period, when party contention maintained an ascendency, it seemed a necessary condition that any person assuming the direction of a press, should attach himself to some political sect, and subscribe to its doctrines, whether they all had a foundation in truth or not. Happily, those days have passed away: party dissension have nearly subsided: and the people have united together in supporting our invaluable republican institutions. Deriving a salutary influence from this spirit of conciliation, the editors are at once free to declare themselves AMERICANS in principle; and lovers of TRUTH—of LIBERTY—and of EQUAL RIGHTS, On these foundations they intend to erect the superstructure of the "Inquisitor."

A free press has been justly considered by all wise men, as the great bulwark of liberty: the sentiment cannot be too highly cherished in the breasts of freemen. Under a conviction, however, that this freedom should have certain bounds and limits, to render it salutary, the conductors of the *Inquisitor* shall ever be slow to enter into personal controversy, or to engage in violent or passionate discussions; because they consider that the welfare of the country will always be better consulted by a rational and deliberate examination of public affairs.

In a time of universal peace and tranquility, like the present, when little is passing abroad to arrest the attention, no subjects can be of more importance to the community than those which relate to our domestic concerns. A considerable portion of this paper, therefore, will be devoted to the dissemination of useful intelligence more immediately connected with the Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce—& internal improvements of our country.

During the session of the national and state legislatures, it shall be their care to report, as far as practicable, the proceedings of these respective bodies; and they will also endeavour to preserve in their columns, such official documents as shall transpire from our general government, in her foreign relations. With regard to foreign news: when any occurrences of moment shall take place in Europe, it will frequently be in the power of the editors to gain authentic and early intelligence, through the medium o a direct correspondence with London. This advantage, with the aid of the most popular newspapers published in our large commercial cities, will ensure to the reader the utmost accuracy in this department.

Finally: it shall be a chief endeavour of the conductors of this paper to advance the cause of science—of the arts—of our native literature, and belleslettres; and to render their journal interesting and generally useful to the people of the West.

With this brief exposition of their scheme, the editors now submit their proposals to the public; resting on a hope that the undertaking will not be deemed unworthy of encouragement.

THOMAS PENNEY,
EDWARD B. COOKE.

CONDITIONS.

The "Inquisitor" will be printed weekly, on a large super-royal sheet, and an entire new type, at *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, per annum—payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the same terms as by the other Cincinnati papers, viz. 12 lines or under, *one dollar* for three insertions; each continuance *twenty-five cents*. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal deduction from these prices will be made to merchants and others, who may wish to advertise by the year.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) April, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions to the "INQUISITOR" will be received at the store of R. Patterson & Lambdin, Pittsburgh.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court house in the city of Pittsburgh on Monday, the 29th day of June inst. at two o'clock P. M. All the right, title, interest, claim and demand of James Jelly, of in and to two contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, in Pitt township, being the two lots marked in James Adams's plan of the said Liberties No. 40 and 41, bounded by Factory street, by Spring alley by lot No. 39 and by Liberty street, containing together one hundred feet square, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large three story brick building, now occupied as a cotton factory—also of, in and to two other certain contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate in the said Northern Liberties, marked in the plan aforesaid No. 18 and 19, fronting on the Turnpike road, and bounded by said road, by lot No. 20, by Factory street and by Spring alley, containing together one hundred feet square, be the same more or less, on which is erected a small frame house. Also, of, in and to the following described part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, that is to say, fronting on Wood street forty seven feet, more or less, and extending back about sixty feet, and at the distance of about ninety feet from Fifth street, on which is erected a two story brick house, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of two dollars per foot.—Also, of, in and to the following described part of lot No. 409, in the city of Pittsburgh, situate at the corner of Wood and Fifth streets, containing in front on Wood street ninety feet and nine inches, and on Fifth street sixty feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a large two story frame house, a small frame storehouse, and a frame stable, under and subject to a yearly ground rent of $181 50—and also, of, in to two other certain contiguous lots or pieces of ground, situate in the said Northern Liberties, marked in James Adams's plan thereof, No. 76 and 77, fronting on Liberty street, and bounded by Liberty street, by lot No. 78 and by Quarry and Factory streets, containing together in front or breadth one hundred feet, and in length one hundred feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a small frame house. The whole of the above mentioned property seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Jelly, at the suits of Chapron and Frany, Hamon Waters, Lemuel Ludden, Thorp, Sidle & co. Francis Boyle, A. J. Lewis & co. Martin Pequil, Harris and Donaldson, Thomas Shipley and others.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title and interest of Mary Park, of, in and to sixty acres of land be the same more or less with the appurtenances, situate in Ross township, in the county of Allegheny about one mile from Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Ohio river, adjoining lands of George Robinson, George Leightenberger and others, of which her late husband John Park died seized, and she entitled to dower therein. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Mary Park, at the suit of George W. Jones.

And also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John Veneman, of, in and to lot No. 51, in the town of Birmingham, in St. Clair township, in the county aforesaid, fronting on Berman and Nevill streets, containing in breadth 66 and in length 95 feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story frame house and stable;—subject to a yearly rent (jointly with lot No. 50) of $55. Seized & taken in execution as the property of the said John Veneman, at the suit of John and Robert Griffith, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, *Shff.*

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, June 16th, 1818.

Half Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday the 26th ult, a bound boy, named James M'Combs, about 13 years of age, brown hair, tolerable stout built, generally substitutes the word *what* for *that*. The above reward, but no charges will be given for his apprehension—all persons are cautioned against harbouring said boy, as I am determined to punish as far as the law directs.

JOHN M'DONNELL.

Pittsburgh, *June* 16.

Cincinnati
LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscribers, under the firm of JESSE EMBREE & Co. have opened in Cincinnati, (Ohio) an office for the purchase and sale of land, and of general land intelligence, in which they have taken measures to concenter, not only all the district plots of United States' lands in the Western country, with a considerable part of the field notes, which describe the quality and size, but such other topographical information as considerable personal observation, and an extensive correspondence have placed within their reach—They have also established agencies in the different sections of this country, and consequently will be able to answer the enquiries and execute the orders of their patrons with the greatest possible dispatch.—As it is the intention of the proprietors to render this institution both permanent and useful, it is scarcely necessary to add, that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to merit the confidence and patronage of those who may wish to make use of their services in the line of their business.—They will transact on commission, or for a reasonable compensation, all kinds of negociation connected with the soil; such as purchasing of individuals or in the offices of the United States, paying taxes, &c. and will act as agents in all landed concerns. They keep a register, in which is entered for the perusal of enquirers, the description of all real property placed under their care for sale, and as they have now a great variety on hand, purchasers can have an extensive choice. Selecting and entering Congress Lands will constitute an important item in their business, and in this way they expect to be most useful to their friends at a distance. Letters addressed in the name of the firm, (post paid) to this place, will receive the most prompt attention.

☞ Reference, in Pittsburgh, to CROMWELL & DOBBIN, and JAMES ADAMS.

JESSE EMBREE.
M. T. WILLIAMS,
DAVID PEARCE.

Feb. 17, 1818——m6.

Teams Wanted.

WANTED, a number of Teams to haul Iron from the Juniata Iron Works to Pittsburgh, for which 70 dollars per ton carriage will be given.—Apply at the *Rolling Mill.*

Pittsburgh, June 11, 1818.